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ASYMPTOTIC SOLUTION TO THE TANGENTIAL LOW THRUST ENERGY INCREASE TRAJECTORY

By Klaus J. Schwenzfeger

Aero-Astrodynamics Laboratory

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LIST OF SYMBOLS

Symbol	Definition				
F	Thrust				
h	Keplerian energy				
m	Vehicle mass				
r	Radius				
s .	Regularized time, independent variable				
t	Time				
u	Velocity component in radius direction				
v	Velocity component in circumferential direction				
$\overline{\mathbf{v}}$	Velocity vector				
x	Variable in general				
A,B	Functions of τ_{ϵ} , the slow time variable only, related to the first order solution of r, u				
E,F	Functions of $ au_{\epsilon}$ only, related to the second order solution of r, u				
Н	Function of $ au_{\epsilon}$ related to h				
R	Function of $ au_{\epsilon}$ related to r				
V	Function of $ au_{\epsilon}$ related to v				
C,K	Constants				
Greek Symbols					
α	Path angle				
β	Mass flow rate, m				
ϵ	Thrusting acceleration, $\epsilon = \frac{F}{m_i}$				

LIST OF SYMBOLS (Concluded)

Symbol	<u>Definition</u>				
arphi	Central angle				
$oldsymbol{\phi}$	Function of $ au_{\epsilon}$ only, related to $arphi$				
μ .	Gravitational parameter $\mu = GM$ with G the gravitational constant and M the mass of the central body				
ω	Function of $ au_{\epsilon}$ in definition equation of $ au$				
τ	Fast time scale				
$ au_{m{\epsilon}}$	Slow time scale				
	Subscripts				
i	Initial				
€ .	Slow time variable in combination with $ au_\epsilon$				
. 1	Partial derivative with respect to $ au_{m{\epsilon}}$				
2	Partial derivative with respect to τ , the fast time scale				
	Superscripts				
(i)	i = 0, 1, 2; the order of the solution				
s, t	Left-hand superscript s or t indicates the independent variable to which the dependent variable is related				
	Other Symbols				
ā	Indicates a as vector				
ā	Absolute value of vector a				
$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}$	Partial derivative with respect to x				
a'	Prime denotes derivative with respect to s				

TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM X-64833

ASYMPTOTIC SOLUTION TO THE TANGENTIAL LOW THRUST ENERGY INCREASE TRAJECTORY

1. INTRODUCTION

A spacecraft, equipped with a low-thrust constant acceleration propulsion device, ascending from an initial circular orbit around a spherical central body describes a spiral orbit. To determine the radius vector and velocity of the spacecraft at any time, the equations of motion need to be integrated numerically, even in the case of a tangential thrust steering program which is considered in this study. It is well-known [1] that for energy increase trajectories, the tangential thrust steering is very close to the optimal steering program, especially in the inner, multirevolution part of the spiral trajectory, which is characterized by the acting of a small force on a space vehicle in the presence of a strong gravitational field. With the absence of any other perturbing force, nearly Keplerian orbit conditions exist locally. The deviations between the optimal and the tangential thrust trajectories arise in the outer part on which the vehicle moves from near circular conditions to parabolic velocity and the gravitational force drops to the same order of magnitude as the thrust.

To gain some experience in performing the analysis of a very accurate analytical approximate solution of the optimal trajectory, the tangential thrust trajectory offers a very good simplified problem, since it possesses all the main characteristics of the optimal solution.

In the literature, a number of analytical approximations of the optimal trajectory are presented, and many are available that consider the tangential thrust trajectory [2,3]. The method used herein to derive a solution for the tangential thrust trajectory follows those of Reference 2. The basic method is described by Cole and Kevorkian [4] based on previous work of Linstedt and Poincare [5,6]. However, formulation of the equation of motion using regularized variables, as presented in Reference 1, allows one to derive an extremely accurate second order solution using a very simple analysis.

As will be shown in Section IV, in comparison to numerically calculated tangential thrust trajectories, the analytical solution derived is extremely accurate. The accuracy decreases with time, which indicates that in addition to the basic characteristic limitations previously discussed, accuracy requirements will determine the limits of the applicability of the solution presented.

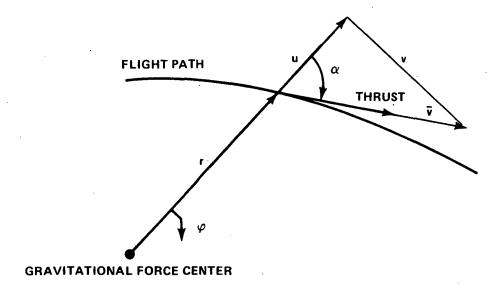
For $\epsilon \le 0.001$, the solution for all of the state variables gives at least three-digit accuracy, up to an energy level close to escape. The solution fails to describe the trajectory near escape.

Sections II and III contain the derivation of the solution which is summarized in Section III.E. Section IV shows an alternate time approximation. The solution is discussed in Section V.

II. MATHEMATICAL FORMULATION

The ascent of a spacecraft is considered from an initial circular orbit around a spherical planet. The vehicle is described by a point mass and is equipped with a low-thrust constant acceleration engine. The engine produces a small continuous thrusting force. No other perturbations are present. The trajectory is considered as planar.

The following figure shows the definitions of symbols used for the mathematical description of the spacecraft motion.



The equations of motion are formulated as follows:

$$\mathbf{r}' = \mathbf{u}$$

$$\varphi' = \mathbf{v}/\mathbf{r}$$

$$\mathbf{u}' = \mu + 2\mathbf{h}\mathbf{r} + \epsilon\mathbf{r}^2 \frac{\mathbf{u}}{|\overline{\mathbf{v}}|}$$
(1)

$$v' = \epsilon r^2 \frac{v}{|\overline{v}|}$$

$$h' = \epsilon |\overline{v}|$$

$$(1)$$

$$(Concluded)$$

$$t' = r$$

with the absolute value of the vehicle velocity

$$|\overline{\mathbf{v}}| = \sqrt{\mathbf{u}^2 + \mathbf{v}^2} \quad , \tag{2}$$

and the thrust to mass ratio

$$\epsilon = F/m$$
 . (3)

The acceleration is considered as constant,

$$\epsilon = \text{constant}$$
 . (4)

Using the initial orbit as a scaling system, the initial conditions are

$$r(s = 0) = r(0) = 1$$

$$\varphi(s = 0) = \varphi(0) = 0$$

$$u(s = 0) = u(0) = 0$$

$$v(s = 0) = v(0) = 1$$

$$h(s = 0) = h(0) = -0.5$$

$$t(s = 0) = t(0) = 0$$
(5)

Equation system (1) together with definition equations (2) and (3) and the boundary conditions (5) describe the tangential thrust spiral orbit of a low-thrust space vehicle. In this particular formulation, the energy h is used as an additional (or redundant) variable.

The independent variable s is defined by the last equation of system (1). (For detailed information, see Reference 1.)

Although the system (1) cannot be solved analytically, the solution can be approximated by use of a two-variable expansion procedure. The variables will be evaluated by an asymptotic expansion in powers of the small parameter ϵ ,

$$x = x^{(0)} + \epsilon x^{(1)} + \epsilon^2 x^{(2)} + \epsilon^3 x^{(3)} + 0(\epsilon^4) \qquad , \tag{6}$$

with x in equation (6) indicating any variable.

In addition, the variables are considered as functions of two new independent variables defined by

$$\tau_{\epsilon} = \epsilon s$$

$$\tau = \int_{0}^{s} \omega(\tau_{\epsilon}) d\sigma$$
(7)

The derivatives of equations (7) with respect to the independent variables are

$$\tau_{\epsilon}' = \epsilon$$

$$\tau_{\epsilon}^{(n)} = 0$$

$$\tau' = \omega(\tau_{\epsilon})$$

$$\tau^{(n)} = \epsilon^{n} \frac{\partial^{n-1} \omega}{\partial \tau_{\epsilon}^{n-1}}$$
(8)

with $n \ge 2$. The derivations of a variable with respect to the new independent variables follow therefrom:

$$x' = x_{1}\tau_{\epsilon}' + x_{2}\tau' = \epsilon x_{1} + \omega(\tau_{\epsilon}) x_{2}$$

$$x'' = x_{11}(\tau_{\epsilon}')^{2} + x_{2}(\tau')^{2} + x_{2}\tau'' = \epsilon^{2}x_{11} + \omega^{2}x_{22} + \epsilon^{2}\frac{\partial\omega}{\partial\tau_{\epsilon}} x_{2}$$
(9)

The subscripts 1 and 2 denote the partial derivatives defined as follows:

$$x_{1} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial \tau_{\epsilon}}$$

$$x_{2} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial \tau}$$

$$x_{11} = \frac{\partial^{2} x}{\partial \tau_{\epsilon}^{2}}$$

$$x_{22} = \frac{\partial^{2} x}{\partial \tau^{2}}$$

$$x_{12} = \frac{\partial^{2} x}{\partial \tau_{\epsilon} \partial \tau}$$
(10)

To derive an asymptotic solution of equations (1), the independent variable of the system is transformed to the two independent variables defined by equations (7). After expanding the right side of equations (1) using power series of the variables as given in equation (6), collecting terms of the same power of ϵ will lead to sets of partial differential equations whose solution is given in Section III.

III. ASYMPTOTIC EXPANSION SOLUTION

A. Base or Zero Order Solution

Performing as stated in Section II will lead to the following zero order differential equations:

$$\omega r_2^{(0)} = u^{(0)}$$

$$\omega \varphi_2^{(0)} = v^{(0)}/r^{(0)}$$

$$\omega u_2^{(0)} = 1 + 2h^{(0)} r^{(0)}$$

$$\omega v_2^{(0)} = 0$$

$$\omega h_2^{(0)} = 0$$

$$\omega t_2^{(0)} = r^{(0)}$$
(11)

with boundary conditions

$$r^{(0)}(0,0) = 1$$

$$\varphi^{(0)}(0,0) = 0$$

$$u^{(0)}(0,0) = 0$$

$$v^{(0)}(0,0) = 1$$

$$h^{(0)}(0,0) = -0.5$$

$$t^{(0)}(0,0) = 0$$
(12)

Instead of using the complete solution of systems (11) and (12) describing a generalized Keplerian solution of the equations of motion without thrust, a partial solution is used as a base solution as follows:

$$r^{(0)} = R^{(0)}(\tau_{\epsilon})$$

$$\varphi^{(0)} = \omega^{-1} V^{(0)} R^{(0)^{-1}} \tau + \phi^{(0)}(\tau_{\epsilon})$$

$$u^{(0)} = 0$$
(13)

$$v^{(0)} = V^{(0)}(\tau_{\epsilon})$$

$$h^{(0)} = H^{(0)}(\tau_{\epsilon})$$

$$t^{(0)} = R^{(0)} \omega^{-1} \tau + T^{(0)}(\tau_{\epsilon})$$
(13)
(Concluded)

Inserting this solution into equations (11) will give

$$H^{(0)} = -[2R^{(0)}]^{-1} (14)$$

The capital letters denote unknown functions of the slow variable τ_{ϵ} only; i.e., constants with respect to an integration over the fast variable τ . They are determinable by removing secular τ -terms due to the asymptotic expansion from the first order solution and by satisfying the boundary conditions (12).

B. First Order Solution

The first order differential equations derived are

$$\omega r_{2}^{(1)} = -R_{1}^{(0)} + u^{(1)}$$

$$\omega \varphi_{2}^{(1)} = -\varphi_{1}^{(0)} + v^{(1)}/R^{(0)} - V^{(0)}r^{(1)}/R^{(0)^{2}}$$

$$\omega u_{2}^{(1)} = 2 [R^{(0)} h^{(1)} + H^{(0)} r^{(1)}]$$

$$\omega v_{2}^{(1)} = -V_{1}^{(0)} + R^{(0)^{2}}$$

$$\omega h_{2}^{(1)} = -H_{1}^{(0)} + V^{(0)}$$

$$\omega t_{2}^{(1)} = -t_{1}^{(0)} + r^{(1)}$$
(15)

with boundary conditions

$$r^{(1)}(0,0) = 0$$
 (16)
 $\varphi^{(1)}(0,0) = 0$

$$u^{(1)}(0,0) = 0$$

 $v^{(1)}(0,0) = 0$
 $t^{(1)}(0,0) = 0$
(16)
 $t^{(1)}(0,0) = 0$

Because the right side of the velocity component v and energy equations are independent of τ , it follows that

$$v^{(1)} = [-V_1^{(0)} + R^{(0)^2}] \tau + V^{(1)}(\tau_{\epsilon})$$
(17)

and

$$h^{(1)} = [-H_1^{(0)} + V^{(0)}] \tau + H^{(1)}(\tau_{\epsilon}) \qquad (18)$$

To determine $H^{(0)}$, $R^{(0)}$, and $V^{(0)}$, the secular terms in equations (17) and (18) will be removed:

$$-V_1^{(0)} + R^{(0)^2} = 0 (19)$$

and

$$- H_1^{(0)} + V^{(0)} = 0 . (20)$$

Using equation (14) we find from equations (19) and (20) that

$$V^{(0)^2} = R^{(0)} (21)$$

and

$$R_1^{(0)} = 2 R^{(0)}^{5/2}$$
 , (22)

and integration of equation (22) gives

$$R^{(0)} = (1 - 3\tau_{\epsilon})^{-2/3} (23)$$

The derived functions for $H^{(0)}$, $R^{(0)}$, and $V^{(0)}$ fulfill the boundary conditions (12).

With the convenient choice of

$$\omega(\tau_{\epsilon}) = R^{(0)} \qquad , \tag{24}$$

the solution of the remaining equations (15) follows:

$$r^{(1)} = A \sin \tau + B \cos \tau + 2 R^{(0)^2} H^{(1)}$$
, (25)

$$u^{(1)} = R^{(0)^{-1/2}} (A \cos \tau - B \sin \tau) + 2 R^{(0)^{5/2}}$$
, (26)

$$t^{(1)} = -3 R^{(0)^{7/2}} \tau^{2/2} - R^{(0)^{1/2}} (A \cos \tau - B \sin \tau) + T^{(1)}(\tau_{\epsilon}) , \qquad (27)$$

and

$$\varphi^{(1)} = -R^{(0)^{-1}} \left(-A \cos \tau + B \sin \tau \right) + \varphi^{(1)}(\tau_e) \qquad (28)$$

Removing secular τ -terms from equations (27) and (28) gives

$$\phi_1^{(0)} = V^{(1)}/R^{(0)} - 2 R^{(0)^{1/2}} H^{(1)}$$
(29)

and

$$T_1^{(0)} = -2 R^{(0)^2} H^{(1)}$$
 (30)

Consequently, a complete base solution is dependent on $H^{(1)}$, which (as well as A, B, $T^{(1)}$, $\phi^{(1)}$, and $V^{(1)}$) may be determined from the second order solution.

The two independent variables, using equation (24), are now

$$\tau_{\epsilon} = \epsilon s$$
 (31)

and

$$\tau = \int_{0}^{S} \omega(t_{\epsilon}) d\sigma = \int_{0}^{S} R^{(0)^{-1/2}} d\sigma = \frac{1}{4\epsilon} [1 - R^{(0)^{-2}}] \qquad (32)$$

C. Second Order Solution

The second order differential equations are

$$\omega r_{2}^{(2)} = -r_{1}^{(1)} + u^{(2)}$$

$$\omega \varphi_{2}^{(2)} = -\varphi_{1}^{(1)} + R^{(0)^{-1}} V^{(2)} - R^{(0)^{-3/2}} r^{(2)} - R^{(0)^{-2}} r^{(1)} v^{(1)} + R^{(0)^{-5/2}} r^{(1)^{2}}$$

$$\omega u_{2}^{(2)} = -u_{1}^{(1)} + 2H^{(0)} r^{(2)} + 2 R^{(0)} h^{(2)} + 2 r^{(1)} h^{(1)} + R^{(0)^{3/2}} u^{(1)}$$

$$\omega v_{2}^{(2)} = -V_{1}^{(1)} + 2 R^{(0)} r^{(1)}$$

$$\omega h_{2}^{(2)} = -h_{1}^{(1)} + v^{(1)}$$

$$\omega t_{2}^{(2)} = -t_{1}^{(1)} + r^{(2)}$$
(33)

with boundary conditions

$$\mathbf{r}^{(2)}(0,0) = 0$$

$$\varphi^{(2)}(0,0) = 0$$

$$\mathbf{u}^{(2)}(0,0) = 0$$
(34)

$$v^{(2)}(0,0) = 0$$
 (34)
 $h^{(2)}(0,0) = 0$ (Concluded)
 $t^{(2)}(0,0) = 0$

To solve this set of equations we start again with the energy and v-equations

$$v^{(2)} = 2 R^{(0)^{3/2}} (-A \cos \tau + B \sin \tau) + V^{(2)}(\tau_{\epsilon})$$
 (35)

and

$$h^{(2)} = H^{(2)}(\tau_{\epsilon})$$
 (36)

By removing improper secular τ -terms from equations (35) and (36) we get a differential equation for $H^{(1)}$

$$H_{11}^{(1)} + 4 R^{(0)^3} H^{(1)} = 0$$
 (37)

with boundary conditions

$$H^{(1)}(\tau_{\epsilon} = 0) = V^{(1)}(\tau_{\epsilon} = 0) = H_1^{(1)}(\tau_{\epsilon} = 0) = 0$$

Solving equation (37) and obeying the boundary conditions gives

$$H^{(1)} = V^{(1)} = 0$$
 (38)

This gives

$$T^{(0)} = \phi^{(0)} = 0 (39)$$

Consequently, a complete zero order solution is known. Equations (15) will be simplified by removing terms which contain $H^{(1)}$ or $V^{(1)}$.

A second order differential equation for the radius is derived from the first equation of system (33) as

$$r_{22}^{(2)} = -R^{(0)^{1/2}} r_{12}^{(1)} + R^{(0)^{1/2}} u_2^{(2)}$$
 (40)

with

$$r_{12}^{(1)} = A_1 \cos \tau - B_1 \sin \tau \tag{41}$$

and

$$u_1^{(1)} = R^{(0)^{-1/2}} (A_1 \cos \tau - B_1 \sin \tau) - R^{(0)} (A \cos \tau - B \sin \tau) + 10 R^{(0)^4}$$
, (42)

and the third equation from system (33) with equation (40),

$$r_{22}^{(2)} + r^{(2)} = -[-2 R^{(0)}]^{1/2} B_1 + 2 R^{(0)} B] \sin \tau - [2 R^{(0)}]^{1/2} A_1 - 2 R^{(0)} A] \cos \tau + 2 R^{(0)} H^{(2)} - 8 R^{(0)}$$
 (43)

The solution, from which the secular τ -terms are removed, is

$$r^{(2)} = E \sin \tau + F \cos \tau - 8 R^{(0)^5} + 2 R^{(0)^2} H^{(2)}$$
 (44)

The removal of the secular τ -terms of the solution of equation (43) gives the following differential equations for the functions $A(\tau_{\epsilon})$ and $B(\tau_{\epsilon})$:

$$B_1 = R^{(0)^{3/2}} B$$

$$A_1 = R^{(0)^{3/2}} A$$
(45)

with boundary conditions

$$B(0) = 0$$

$$A(0) = -2$$
(46)

derived from equations (25) and (26) with

$$r^{(1)}(0,0) = u^{(1)}(0,0) = 0$$

The solution of equations (45) and (46) gives

$$A = -2 R^{(0)^{1/2}}$$

$$B = 0$$
(47)

The component of the velocity in radius direction u⁽²⁾ follows as

$$u^{(2)} = [-2 R^{(0)^2} - R^{(0)^{-1/2}} F] \sin \tau + [R^{(0)^{-1/2}} E] \cos \tau , \qquad (48)$$

and

$$t^{(2)} = [R^{(0)^{1/2}}F - 4R^{(0)^3}] \sin \tau - R^{(0)^{1/2}}E \cos \tau + \frac{7}{2}R^{(0)^{11/2}}\tau^3 + T^{(2)}(\tau_{\epsilon}) ; (49)$$

the removed secular terms show that $T^{(1)}$ is dependent on $H^{(2)}$ as

$$T_1^{(1)} = -8 R^{(0)^5} + 2 R^{(0)^2} H^{(2)}$$
 (50)

The second order term of the central angle is derivable from the second equation of system (33)

$$\varphi^{(2)} = [2 R^{(0)^{3/2}} - 4 R^{(0)^2} - R^{(0)} F] \sin \tau + R^{(0)} E \cos \tau - R^{(0)^{3/2}} \sin 2\tau + \varphi^{(2)}(\tau_{\epsilon})$$
(51)

and similar to equation (50) follows

$$\phi_1^{(1)} = 8 R^{(0)^{1/2}} + 2 R^{(0)} - 2 R^{(0)^{5/2}} H^{(2)} + R^{(0)^{-1/2}} V^{(2)}$$
 (52)

Equations (50) and (52) show that the derivation of a complete first order solution is dependent on $H^{(2)}$ and $V^{(2)}$.

D. Determination of Second Order Constants

The unknown constants of the second order solution are E, F, H⁽²⁾, V⁽²⁾, ϕ ⁽²⁾, and T⁽²⁾. Furthermore, H⁽²⁾ and V⁽²⁾ determine ϕ ⁽¹⁾ and T⁽¹⁾ from the first order solution. To determine these constants, it is not necessary to solve the third order equations completely; we need only to determine the secular τ -terms of this solution.

The third order differential equations are

$$\omega r_{2}^{(3)} = -r_{1}^{(2)} + u^{(3)}$$

$$\omega \varphi_{2}^{(3)} = -\varphi_{1}^{(2)} + R^{(0)^{-1}} v^{(3)} - R^{(0)^{-3/2}} r^{(3)} + 2 R^{(0)^{-5/2}} r^{(1)} r^{(2)} - R^{(0)^{-2}} v^{(2)} r^{(1)}$$

$$\omega u_{2}^{(3)} = -u_{1}^{(2)} + 2 H^{(0)} r^{(3)} + 2 R^{(0)} h^{(3)} + 2 h^{(2)} r^{(1)} + R^{(0)^{3/2}} u^{(2)}$$

$$+ 2 R^{(0)^{1/2}} r^{(1)} u^{(1)}$$

$$\omega v_{2}^{(3)} = -v_{1}^{(2)} - \frac{1}{2} R^{(0)} u^{(1)^{2}} + 2 R^{(0)} r^{(2)} + r^{(1)^{2}}$$

$$\omega h_{2}^{(3)} = -h_{1}^{(2)} + v^{(2)} + \frac{1}{2} R^{(0)^{-1/2}} u^{(1)^{2}}$$

$$\omega t_{2}^{(3)} = -t_{1}^{(2)} + r^{(3)}$$

The boundary conditions for equations (53) are

$$\mathbf{r}^{(3)}(0,0) = 0$$

$$\varphi^{(3)}(0,0) = 0$$

$$\mathbf{u}^{(3)}(0,0) = 0$$
(54)

$$v^{(3)}(0,0) = 0$$
 (54)
 $h^{(3)}(0,0) = 0$ (Concluded)
 $t^{(3)}(0,0) = 0$

Considering the energy equation we get with

$$u^{(1)^2} = 4 \cos^2 \tau - 8 R^{(0)^{5/2}} \cos \tau + 4 R^{(0)^5}$$

 $h_1^{(2)} = H_1^{(2)}$ (55)

the third order energy term,

$$h^{(3)} = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\tau + H^{(3)}(\tau_{\epsilon}) \quad , \tag{56}$$

and collecting improper secular τ -terms yields

$$H_1^{(2)} = V^{(2)} + R^{(0)^{-1/2}} + 2 R^{(0)^{9/2}}$$
 (57)

Similarly, the equation for $v^{(3)}$ gives for the secular part,

$$V_1^{(2)} = -R^{(0)} - 2R^{(0)^6} - 16R^{(0)^6} + 4R^{(0)^3}H^{(2)} + 2R^{(0)}$$
 (58)

Differentiating equation (57) gives a second order differential equation for $H^{(2)}$,

$$H_{11}^{(2)} - 4 R^{(0)^3} H^{(2)} = 0$$
 (59)

With the boundary conditions derived from equations (34), (35), and (36),

$$H^{(2)}(0) = 0$$

 $H_1^{(2)}(0) = -1$
(60)

the solution of equation (59) is

$$H^{(2)} = C R^{(0)^{-2}} + K R^{(0)^{-1/2}}$$
 (61)

With the boundary conditions (60) we will find

$$C = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$K = -\frac{1}{5}$$
(62)

Consequently it follows that

$$H^{(2)} = \frac{1}{5} \left[-R^{(0)^{-1/2}} + R^{(0)^{-2}} \right] , \qquad (63)$$

and from equation (54) it follows that

$$V^{(2)} = -\frac{4}{5} R^{(0)^{-1/2}} - \frac{1}{5} R^{(0)^2} - 2 R^{(0)^{9/2}} - R^{(0)^{1/2}}$$
 (64)

With a knowledge of $H^{(2)}$ and $V^{(2)}$ a complete first order solution is known. To determine E and F, derive from the radius equation of equation (53), as similarly done for $r^{(2)}$,

$$r_{22}^{(3)} = -R^{(0)^{1/2}} r_{12}^{(2)} + u_2^{(2)} R^{(0)^{1/2}}$$
 (65)

with

$$r_{12}^{(2)} = E_1 \cos \tau - F_1 \sin \tau$$
 (66)

and $u_2^{(3)}$ defined by the third equation of equation (53) gives

$$r_{22}^{(3)} + r^{(3)} = -R^{(0)^{1/2}} (E_1 \cos \tau - F_1 \sin \tau)$$

$$-R^{(0)} [-8R^{(0)^{7/2}} + R^{(0)} F - R^{(0)^{-1/2}} F_1] \sin \tau$$

$$+ [-R^{(0)} E + R^{(0)^{-1/2}} E_1] \cos \tau + 2R^{(0)^2} h^{(3)}$$

$$+ 2R^{(0)} h^{(2)} r^{(1)} + R^{(0)^{5/2}} u^{(2)} + 2R^{(0)^{3/2}} r^{(1)} u^{(1)}$$
(67)

Collecting secular terms of τ after integration of (67) gives

$$E_1 = R^{(0)^{3/2}} E ag{68}$$

or

$$E = CR^{(0)^{1/2}} (69)$$

and from equation (48), using

$$h^{(2)}(0,0) = 0$$
 , $C = 0$, (70)

we obtain

$$E = 0 (71)$$

For F we will find

$$F_1 = R^{(0)^{3/2}} F + R^{(0)^4} + 2 R^{(0)} H^{(2)}$$
 (72)

with the solution using equation (63) being

$$F = \frac{1}{4} R^{(0)^{5/2}} + \frac{2}{5} - \frac{1}{15} R^{(0)^{-7/2}} + R^{(0)^{1/2}} \frac{85}{12} , \qquad (73)$$

whereby the boundary condition,

$$F(0) = 8 \qquad , \tag{74}$$

is derived from equation (44) with the use of $r^{(2)}(0,0) = 0$.

From equations (50), (52), (63), and (64) we find, obeying boundary conditions,

$$T^{(1)} = \frac{8}{7} \left[1 - R^{(0)^{7/2}} \right] - \frac{2}{25} \left[1 - R^{(0)^{5/2}} \right] + \frac{1}{5} \left[1 - R^{(0)} \right] - 2 \tag{75}$$

and

$$\phi^{(1)} = -\frac{4}{25} R^{(0)^{-5/2}} - \frac{1}{5} R^{(0)^{-3/2}} - \frac{1}{5} R^{(0)^{-1}} - 2 R^{(0)^{-1/2}} - \frac{2}{15} R^{(0)^{3/2}} - \frac{2}{5} R^{(0)^{-5/2}} + R^{(0)^4} - \frac{1}{10} \ln (R^{(0)}) + \frac{7}{75}$$
(76)

To derive a complete second order solution for the time t and the central angle φ , it would be necessary to evaluate a complete third order solution from equations (53) and to determine the unknown functions out of the fourth order differential equations. However, looking at the solution so far derived, it seems reasonable to neglect the functions $T^{(2)}$ and $\phi^{(2)}$ in comparison with the unbounded terms of τ . $T^{(2)}$ and $\phi^{(2)}$ are only chosen to fulfill the boundary conditions

$$\phi^{(2)} = 0$$

and

$$T^{(2)} = 0$$

E. Summarized Solution

In this subsection, the derived solution is collected. The independent variables are calculated as

$$\tau_{\epsilon} = \epsilon s$$

$$\tau = \frac{1}{4\epsilon} \left[1 - R^{(0)^{-2}} \right]$$
(77)

with

$$\epsilon = \frac{F}{m} = \text{constant} ,$$
(78)

and

$$R^{(0)} = (1 - 3\tau_e)^{-2/3} \tag{79}$$

is the base solution for the radius of the spiral orbit. The variables of the orbit are approximately

$$r = R^{(0)} + \epsilon \left[-2 R^{(0)^{1/2}} \sin \tau \right] + \epsilon^{2} \left\{ F \cos \tau - 8 R^{(0)^{5}} - \frac{2}{5} \left[R^{(0)^{5/2}} - 1 \right] \right\}$$

$$u = \epsilon \left[-2 \cos \tau + 2 R^{(0)^{5/2}} \right] + \epsilon^{2} \left\{ \left[-R^{(0)^{-1/2}} F - 2 R^{(0)^{2}} \right] \sin \tau \right\}$$

$$v = R^{(0)^{1/2}} + \epsilon^{2} \left[4 R^{(0)^{2}} \cos \tau - \frac{4}{5} R^{(0)^{-1/2}} - R^{(0)^{1/2}} - \frac{1}{5} R^{(0)^{2}} - 2 R^{(0)^{9/2}} \right]$$

$$h = -\left[2R^{(0)} \right]^{-1} + \epsilon^{2} \left[\frac{1}{5} R^{(0)^{-2}} - \frac{1}{5} R^{(0)^{1/2}} \right]$$

$$\varphi = \tau + \epsilon \left[2 R^{(0)^{-1/2}} \cos \tau + \phi^{(1)} \right] + \epsilon^{2} \left\{ \left[2 R^{(0)^{3/2}} - 4 R^{(0)^{2}} - R^{(0)} F \right] \sin \tau - R^{(0)^{3/2}} \sin 2\tau \right\}$$

$$t = R^{(0)^{3/2}} \tau + \epsilon \left[-3 R^{(0)^{7/2}} \tau^{2/2} + 2 R^{(0)} \cos \tau + T^{(1)} \right]$$

$$+ \epsilon^{2} \left\{ \frac{7}{2} R^{(0)^{11/2}} \tau^{3} + \left[R^{(0)^{1/2}} F - 4 R^{(0)^{3}} \right] \sin \tau \right\}$$

where $T^{(1)}$ and $\phi^{(1)}$ are defined by equations (75) and (76) and F is defined by equation (73).

IV. AN ALTERNATE METHOD TO DETERMINE T

In the case ϵ = constant as considered here, we know from equation (1) that

$$t = \int_{0}^{S} r(s) ds \qquad (81)$$

Equation (81) is an independent equation. Hence, with the approximate solution for $r[\tau_{\epsilon}(s), \tau(s)]$ derived, we will be able to find t as follows:

$$t \approx \int_{0}^{s} R^{(0)} ds - 2\epsilon \int_{0}^{s} R^{(0)^{1/2}} \sin \tau ds$$
 (82)

With equations (23), (31), and (32) we determine the derivatives

$$\frac{dR^{(0)}}{ds} = 2 \epsilon R^{(0)^{5/2}}$$
 (83)

and

$$\frac{dt}{dR^{(0)}} = \frac{1}{2 \in R^{(0)^3}} , \qquad (84)$$

and in a straightforward manner, we solve the first integral from equation (82),

$$\int R^{(0)} ds = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \left[1 - R^{(0)^{-1/2}} \right]$$
 (85)

From two successive partial integrations of the second integral of equation (82), we determine

$$-2\epsilon \int_{0}^{s} R^{(0)^{1/2}} \sin \tau \, ds = 2\epsilon \left[R^{(0)} \cos \tau - 1 \right] - 4\epsilon^{2} R^{(0)^{3}} \sin \tau + O(\epsilon^{3})$$
 (86)

$$t = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \left[1 - R^{(0)^{-1/2}} \right] + 2\epsilon \left[R^{(0)} \sin \tau - 1 \right] - 4\epsilon^2 R^{(0)^3} \sin \tau + 0(\epsilon^3) \qquad (87)$$

In numerical investigations, it was found that t determined with equation (87) is much more accurate than t calculated with the aid of equations (80).

V. SOLUTION ANALYSIS

A. Solution Characteristics

Because of the regularizing transformation, the relationship between the velocity sv calculated dependent on s and the natural velocity tv dependent on t is

$$s_{V} = v(s) = rv(t) = r^{t}v$$
 (88)

Obeying equation (88), the zero order solution derived corresponds to the standard circular asymptotic solution of spiral type trajectories,

$$r^{(0)}(\tau_{\epsilon},\tau) \cdot {}^{t}v^{(0)^{2}}(\tau_{\epsilon},\tau) = 1$$
 (89)

As seen from the differential equations of motion (1), the thrusting terms are of the first order. It follows therefrom that the zero order solution will also match the expansion solution of the optimal thrust trajectory. The difference between tangential and optimal thrust appears in the first order terms which show similar characteristics; i.e., oscillations with slowly varying phase, frequency, and amplitude.

The formulation of the equations of motion used causes all variables to steadily increase in value with superimposed oscillation. Figure 1 shows as an example for $\epsilon = 0.001$ the behavior of the radius r and the energy h over the first few revolutions of the trajectory. The regularizing transformation corresponds to a scaling of the time history of the motion. Figure 2 shows the relationship between the regularized scaled time and the physically scaled time for $\epsilon = 0.001$. Using the energy h as an additional state variable simplifies the analysis of the expansion considerably.

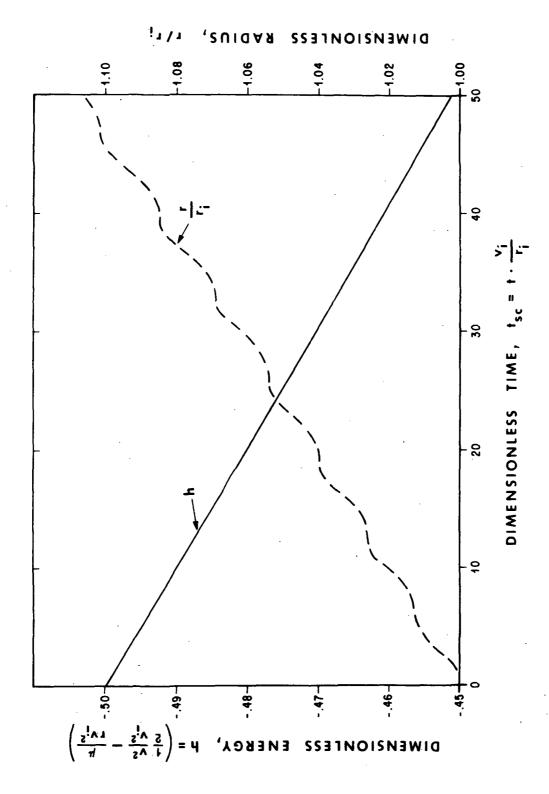


Figure 1. Radius and energy behavior for the first seven orbits with $\epsilon = 0.001$.

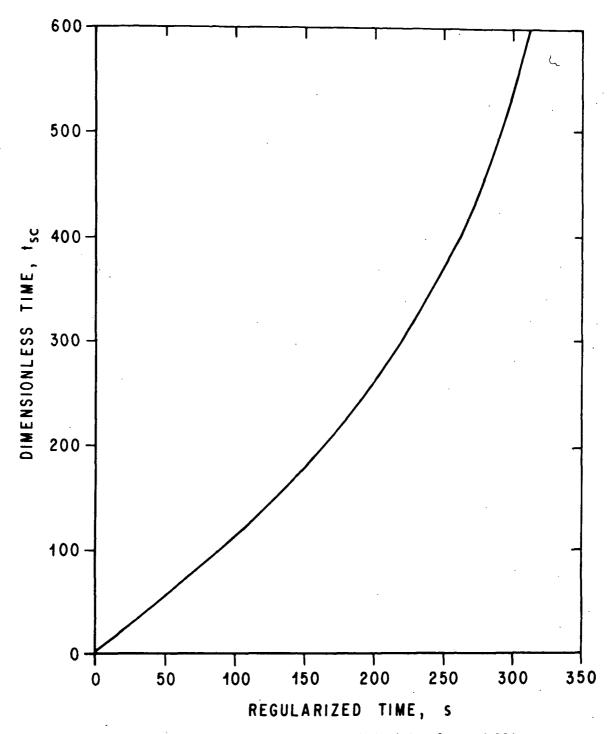


Figure 2. Dimensionless time versus regularized time for $\epsilon = 0.001$.

B. Solution Limitations

The low thrust solution derived has a singularity at

$$\tau_{\epsilon} = \frac{1}{3} \tag{90}$$

This value corresponds to the escape condition,

$$h = 0 , (91)$$

and leads to

$$r\left(\tau_{\epsilon} = \frac{1}{3}\right) \to \infty \tag{92}$$

which corresponds to the Keplerian solution for the equations of motion without thrust. This solution is, however, physically unacceptable; consequently, the solution presented is valid for energy levels less than zero only. Near escape, the thrusting acceleration and the gravity acceleration terms are of the same order of magnitude, and the motion ceases to possess two characteristic time scales. This changing in motion characteristics is because of the failure of the expansion presented which implies the assumption of the dominance of the gravity force. A complete solution of the singular escape problem would require the matching of the solution presented with an expansion of a different type in the vicinity of escape conditions.

In addition, the expansion presented assumes that the component of the velocity in the radius direction u is small in comparison to the component in the circumferential direction v. Again, near escape, this condition is not fulfilled, and the expansion solution fails to describe the trajectory.

C. Numerical Comparisons

To check the validity of the second order two-variable expansion, a comparison with numerically generated trajectories with different ϵ -values was made. The terminal energy was always chosen as $h_f = 0$ to explore the accuracy limits of the solution derived for each ϵ -value. In general, the accuracy of the solution increases with decreasing ϵ -values. In other words, for a prespecified accuracy, the validity range of the approximation will be extended in the direction of escape conditions with decreasing ϵ -values.

Because of the high accuracy up to a certain energy level, no difference between both solutions would be noticeable in a diagram (such as Figures 1 and 2) showing a comparison of the analytic approximation with the numerically calculated trajectory. To make accuracy and limitations of the two-variable expansion solutions clear, Figure 3 shows the validity limits for various ϵ -values. These limits depend on the accuracy required, expressed in number of significance digits of the most inaccurate variable u. Figure 3 shows how many digits of the analytic approximation of u coincide with the numerically generated solution. For the numerical integration, a Runge-Kutta-Fehlberg [7] formula of the seventh order with stepsize control was used.

Figure 4 shows the corresponding numbers of revolutions around the central body. Figures 3 and 4 show that for $\epsilon \leq 0.001$ the high accuracy of the approximate solution will be kept over the whole inner multirevolution part of the spiral trajectories. The loss of accuracy occurs in the outer part, when the variables change more rapidly. The accuracy in φ and t corresponds to the accuracy of u. The accuracy in r is about 1 to 2, and in h and v is about three to four orders of magnitude better than the accuracy of u.

A numerically generated comparison for the example $\epsilon = 0.001$ is given in computer printout form in the Appendix. s is the independent variable; $x = x(r, \varphi, u, v, h, t)$, where x is the numerically generated state vector; and $y = y(r, \varphi, u, v, h, t)$, where y is the approximate solution.

VI. CONCLUDING REMARKS

An analytical approximate solution is presented for a low-thrust energy increase trajectory whereby a constant acceleration acting in a tangential direction was assumed. The solution was derived using a two-variable expansion method. The solution is shown to be very accurate for values of the disturbing acceleration $\epsilon \leq 0.001$. This accuracy holds up to high energy levels, close to escape.

The solution fails to describe the trajectory near escape because the method of derivation of the presented solution assumes the gravity force to be strong in comparison to a small disturbing force. Near escape, thrust and gravity acceleration are of the same order of magnitude. Furthermore, the solution implies that the velocity component in the circumferential direction is large compared to the component in the radius direction — a condition that is not valid near escape.

Even considering those limitations, the solution presented offers a very good simplified problem to gain experience in evaluating an accurate analytical approximation of the optimal low thrust trajectory. The tangential thrust trajectory solution keeps most of the characteristics of the solution for the optimal trajectory. The differences between those appear in the first order terms.

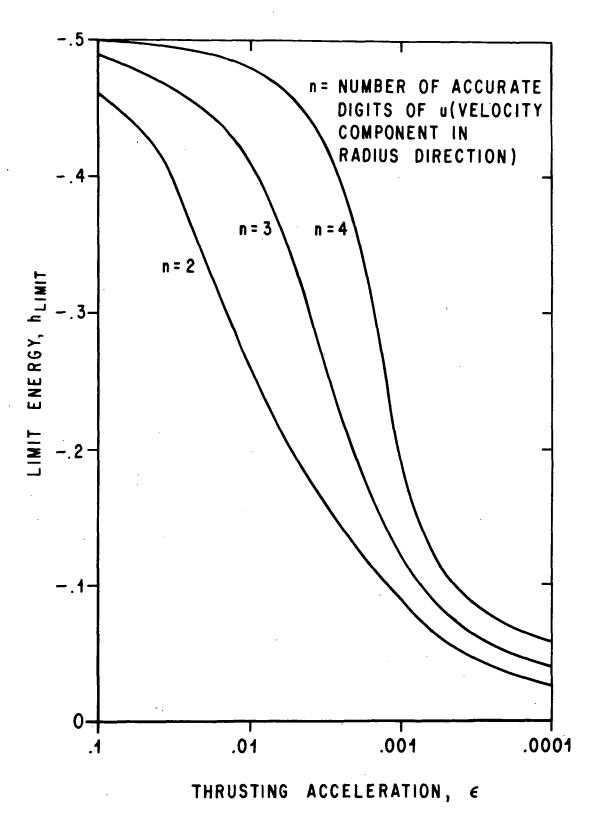


Figure 3. Energy level validity limits of the two-variable expansion solution.

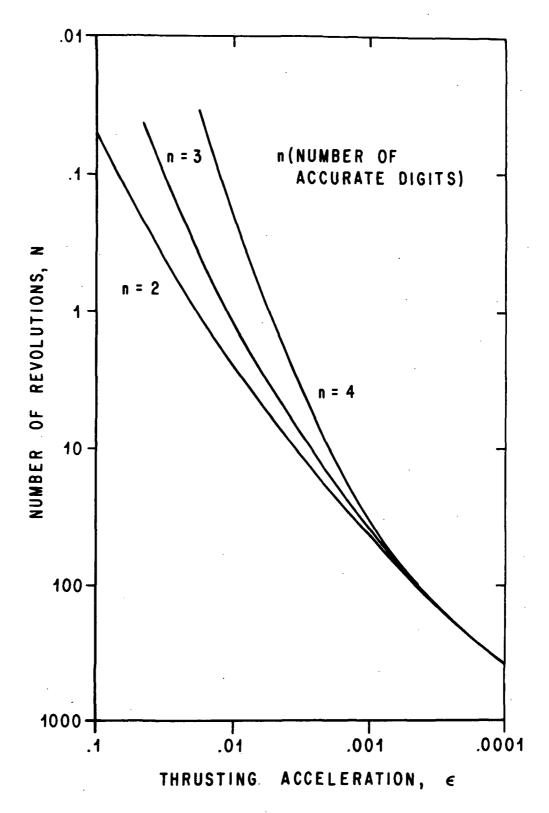


Figure 4. Number of revolution validity limits for the two-variable expansion solution.

APPENDIX

TABULATED COMPARISON OF NUMERICALLY CALCULATED ORBITS
AND THE TWO-VARIABLE ANALYTICAL
APPROXIMATED SOLUTION

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 $x(r,\varphi,u,v,h,t)$ NUMERICALLY GENERATED STATE VECTOR $y(r,\varphi,u,v,h,t)$ ANALYTICAL SOLUTION

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.10660200E	•10695140E •10695140E	.10730544E	.10766420E	•10802782E •10802782E	.10841408E	•10880592E •10880592E	.10918528E	•10962539E	•11005391E •11005391E	.11047014E	•11091211E •11091211E	•11138091E •11138091E
.2248814E.03 .23501651E.03	.22086006E*03	.23314824E-03	.26231715E-03	.32007743E-03	*15112856E-03	.10179980E=03	.12504370E=03	.48251508E-03	.42301391E+03	.35061633E-03 .36432117E=03	.13702051E-03	.47788507E-03
03	03	93	E 60	03	60	m m	8 0 0 0	e e	m m 00	860	e 0	e e
•56411956E •56411926E	•58929370E •58929342E	.61438520E	•63939353E •63939319E	•66431811E •66431770E	•69033894E •69033884E	.7162667E	•74092836E •74092833E	.76903794E .76900729E	.79581075E	-82135000E -82134960E	.84794651E .84794652E	.87558621E .87558564E
01001	01001	003	001	010	010	001	01001	000	001	03	001	001
.58175000E .11366085E .11366073E	.60863000E .11440683E .11440678E	.63551000E .11516568E .11516558E	.66239000E .11593751E .11593727E	.68927000E .11672201E .11672152E	.71743000E .11755118E .11755184E	.74559000E .11838627E .11838763E	.77247000E .11922339E .11922449E	.80319000E .12016438E .12016343E	.8326300CE .12113811E .12113700E	.86079000E .12205884E .12205827E	.89023000E .12301965E .12302116E	.92095000E .12404019E .12403937E
ω×≻	ω×≻	o×>	σ×≻	ω×≻	ω×≻	ω×≻	ω×≻	ω×÷	ω×≻	ω×≻	ω×≻.	· ω×≻

.10600747E 04	.10954487E 04 .10954488E 04	•11311060E 04 •11311061E 04	•11719769E 04 •11719771E 04	.12132297E 04	.12548737E 04 .12548739E 04	•12969178E 04 •12969179E 04	•13393727E 04 •13393729E 04	.13805241E 04 .13805244E 04	.14272943E 04 .14272950E 04	.14693010E 04 .14693012E 04	•15117249E 04 •15117252E 04	.15599651E 04
39961130E 00 39961129E 00	39645514E 00 39645514E 00	39328637E d0 39328637E 00	38966993E 00 38966993E	38603663E 00 38603662E 00	38238615E 00 38238614E 00	37871815E 00 37871815E 00	37503231E 00 37503231E 00	37147678E 00 37147678E 00-	36745636E 80 36745636E 80	36386410E 00 36386410E 00	36025402E 00 36025402E 00	35617093E 00 35617093E 00
•11185775E 01 •11185775E 01	•11230212E 01 •11230212E 01	•11275363E 01 •11275363E 01	•11327564E 01 •11327564E 01	•11380745E 01	•11434940E 01 •11434940E 01	•11490181E 01	•11546508E 01	.11601633E 01	•11664929E 01	•11722368E 01	.11780956E 01	.11848292E 01
.35469437E-03 .37026275E-03	.36289819E-03	.39154333E*03	.35468101E-03 .33822195E-03	.41784745E-03 .43429377E-03	.31227597E-03	.53906425E-03 .55023891E-03	.21908348E-03	.45379382E-03	.23040361E-03	.36435051E+03	.56931341E-03	.26591152E+03
.9031C842E 03	.92823351E 03	.95325861E 03	.98157375E 03	•10097576E 04 •10097572E 04	.10378086E 04	•10657260E 04 •10657255E 04	.10935078E 04	*11200503E 04	•11497584E 04	.11760294E 04	•12021709E 04 •12021704E 04	.12314229E 04
.95167000E 03 .12514426E 01 .12514382E 01	.97983000E 03 .12614042E 01 .12613998E 01	.12715646E 01	.1282900E 04 .12829083E 01 .12829139E 01	.12954404E 01	.11039900E 04 .13073653E 01 .13073765E 01	*11359900E 04 *13204120E 01 *13203952E 01	.11679900E 04 .13331434E 01 .13331648E 01	.11987100E 04 .13457478E 01 .13457474E 01	.12332700E 04 .13606979E 01 .13607206E 01	.12639900E 04 .13739214E 01 .13739330E 01	.12947100E 04 .13877148E 01 .13877036E 01	.13292700E 04 .14038152E 01 .14038393E 01
ω×≻	ω×≻	σ×≻	ω×≻	ທ×⊁	ω×≻	σ×≻	ω×≻	ω×≻	ω×≻	ω×≻	ω×≻	ω×≻

9 9	4 4	44	4 4	44	770	4 4	44	44	4 4	4 4	4 4	44
•16087622E •16087625E	•16618145E •16618148E	•17099599E •17099603E	•17643282E •17643285E	•18251659E •18251663E	.18869226E .18869230E	•19496349E •19496353E	•20133396E •20133400E	•20780767E •20780772E	•21438893E •21438899E	•22108237E •22108243E	•22789288E •22789294E	.23482570E .23482576E
88	800	900	88	. 66	88	0 0 0 0 0	00	00	88	88	00	88
35206430E	34762663E 34762662E	-+34362380E -+34362380E	33913143E 33913142E	-•33413953E -•33413952E	32911005E 32911005E	32404185E 32404185E	31893370E 31893369E	31378430E 31378430E	30859231E 30859230E	-•30335626E -•30335625E	29807462E 29807461E	29274577 E 29274576E
010	01	011	010	010	010	011	01	01	01	011	011	010
•11917192E •11917192E	•11993016E	.12062668E	.12142300E	.12232664E .12232664E	.12325778E .12325778E	.12421796E .12421796E	.12520878E	.12623196E .12623197E	•12728944E •12728944E	•12838327E •12838327E	•12951569E •12951569E	•13068916E •13068916E
.61605302E-03	.67529865E-03	.31219982E-03	.40001043E-03	.49766566E-03	.76711732E-03	.54464081E-03	.41743134E=03	.58081699E~03	.77890193E-03	.88348498E=03	.92672106E-03	.95965633E+03 .96218333E-03
7 0 0	44	44	44	44	4 4	4 4	4 4 00	4 4	44	44	44	4 4
.12605078E .12605073E	•12915578E •12915573E	•13192270E •13192272E	•13498990E •13498991E	•13835081E •13835081E	•14168663E •14168658E	•14499692E •14499691E	•14828132E •14828135E	•15153945E •15153946E	.15477084E	.15797504E	•16115159E •16115156E	•16429998E •16429996E
000	200	355	2000	900 110	200	001	200	900	900	200	\$55 505	000
.14203716E .14203716E .14203533E	.14009500E .14384329E .14384094E	.14342300E .14551118E .14551371E	.1471350UE .14745411E .14745567E	.15123100E .14961436E .14961517E	.15532700E .15192773E .15192498E	.15942300E .15432504E .15432564E	.16351900E .15676992E .15677280E	.16761500E .15932114E .15932204E	.17171100E .16200502E .16200333E	.17580700É .16481384E .16481095E	.17990300E .16774308E .16773997E	.18399900E .17079828E .17079513E
n×>	ω×≻	ω×≻	ທ×⊁	ω×≻	ω×≻	ω×≻	ω×≻	σ×≻	σ×≻	σ×≻	w×≻	ທ×≻

.24188648E 04	•24908130E 04 •24908138E 04	.25641671E 04 .25641680E 04	.26389979E 04	•27153815E 04 •27153824E 04	.27934008E 04 .27934018E 04	•28731480E 04 •28731492E 04	•29547209E 04 •29547221E 04	.30382269E 04 .30382282E 04	.31237871E 04	32115298E 04 32115314E 04	.33016024E 04 .33016042E 04	.34000357E 04
28736796E 00 28736796E 00	28193936E 00	27645798E 00	27092171E 00 27092170E 00	•.26532827E 00 •.26532827E 00	25967525E 00 25967524E 00	25396001E 00 25396000E 00	24817971E 00 24817970E 00	24233129E 00 24233129E 00	23641143E 80 23641143E 00	23041650E 00 23041649E 00	22434253E 00 22434258E 00	21779748E 00 21779747E 00
•13190635E 01 •13190635E 01	•13317019E 01 •13317019E 01	.13448391E 01 .13448391E 01	.13585106E 01	.13727554E 01 .13727554E 01	•13876168E 01 •13876168E 01	•14031439E 01 •14031439E 01	•14193900E 01 •14193900E 01	•14364154E 01 •14364154E 01	.14542887E 01	.14730856E 01	.14928941E 01 .14928941E 01	.15151592E 01
.99379491E-03	.99332661E-03	.89997874E-03	.75899095E-03	.84646027E-03	.11967011E-02 .12114041E-02	.10989810E-02	.10104442E-02	.14070941E-02 .14008428E-02	.11129760E-02	.15519419E-02	.14164965E-02 .14392278E-02	.17653052E-02
.16741972E 04 .16741970E 04	.17051026E 04	.17357104E 04 .17357107E 04	.17660148E 04	*17960096E 04	•18256884E 04 •18256886E 04	.18550438E 04 .18550444E 04	•18840689E 04 •18840698E 04	•19127563E 04 •19127569E 04	*19410970E 04 *19410982E 04	•19690833E 04 •19690842E 04	.19967051E 04 .19967065E 04	.20256436E 04
.18809500E 04 .17398892E C1 .17398572E G1	.19219100E 04 .17732685E 01 .17732417E 01	.19628700E 04 .18083281E 01 .18083227E 01	.20038300E 04 .18454073E 01 .18454345E 01	.20447900E 04 .18846603E 01 .18846845E 01	.20857500E 04 .19256215E 01 .19255935E 01	.21267100E 04 .19685367E 01 .19685316E 01	.21676700E 04 .20148586E 01 .20148867E 01	.22086300E 04 .20631918E 01	.22495900E 04 .21150329E 01 .21150691E 01	.22905500E 04 .21698240E 01 .21697907E 01	.23315100E 04 .22290049E 01 .22290217E 01	.2375030CE 04 .22955394E 01 .22955139E 01
ω×≻	ω×≻	ω×≻	ω×≻	ω×⊁	ω×≻	ω××	ω×≻	ω×≻	ω×≻	ω×≻	ω×⊁	σ×≻

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4 4	. 440	44	44	40	44	4 4 0	4 4	44	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4 0 0
34954404E 34954426E	35937294E 35937319E	37080356E	38132485E 38132517E	39221670E 39221707E	•40351356E •40351398E	•41675669E •41675718E	43142078E	44856174E 44856247E	47046691E 47046788E	.49940864E .49941007E	53450114E 53450356E	.57587318E
• •	• •		• •	• •		• •	• •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • •	• •	• •
800	88	88	80	88	00	8 8	80	88	86	88	88	50
21154631E 21154630E	20520137E 20520136E	-•19794386E -•19794386E	-•19137924E -•19137923E	18470001E	17789774E 177897746	17008611E 17008610E	16164081E 16164080E	15204170E 15204169E	-•14020210E -•14020209E	12529517E 12529516E	10834348E 10834347E	**89939868E+B;
9.0	000	60	011	001	001	010	55	01	01	010	001	001
•15373826E •15373826E	.15609702E	.15893281E	.16163564E .16163564E	•16453224E •16453224E	.16764830E	•17145493E •17145493E	.17587684E	•18134380E •18134380E	.18884533E	.19976333E	.21482247E .21482248E	.23577667E
.18036635E-02	.17004763E-02	.22251800E-02	.23665912E-02	.25732585E-02 .25783856E-02	.28517124E-02	.28294851E-02 .28511807E-02	.34547272E-02	.37563229E-02	.49645927E=02 .49634992E=02	.61657076E-02	.91137849E-02	*1434888E*01
4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	44	4 4 0 0	* *	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4
.20524825E	.20789248E	•21081834E •21081859E	•21337411E •21337442E	.21588603E .21588640E	•21835253E •21835298E	.22107085E .22107144E	.22387240E .22387313E	•22688348E •22688447E	•23034358E •23034495E	•23430136E •23430363E	•23826202E •23826619E	.24191128E .24192034E
355	000	300	\$ 000 100	200	300	\$220	400	200	355	222	400	4110
.24159900E .23638218E .23638050E	.24569500E .24368266E .24368504E	.25030300E .25260476E .25260153E	.25439900E .26128181E .26127860E	.25849500E .27072952E .27072624E	.26259100E .28106621E .28106285E	.26719900E .29399480E .29399538E	.27206300E .30929148E .30929238E	.27743900E .32882872E .32883353E	.28383900E .35665187E .35664618E	.29151900E .39907101E .39907276E	.29971100E .46143089E .46143727E	.30790300E .55587337E .55588075E
ω×≻	ω×≻	ω×≻	ω×⊁	ω×≻	ω×≻	ω×≻	ω×≻	ω×≻	σ×≻	ω×≻	ω×≻	ω×≻

4 4 0	4 4	4 4	, 25 , 25	2 2 5 5
.62742056E	•69943467E •69948590E	.88378975E	21062458E 39829981E	21062458E
69403453E-01 69403441E-01	45154328E-01 45154308E-01	53116288E-02	57896045E 77 11579209E 69	57896045E 77 11579209E 69
010	01	01	66 13	66 13
-26839296E	•33266381E 01 •33266287E 01	•81138123E ••85517932E	21062458E 66 31863985E 13	21062458E 66 31863985E 13
.27819327E-01	.81244790E-01	.39364292E 01	57896045E 77 20000000E-03	57896045E 77 20000000E-03
4 4	400	0.0	66	66 77
.24518395E .24521005E	.24796293E	*25001005E	21062458E 57896045E	21062458E 57896045E
\$ 5 5 5 5 6 6 6	, v v.	# 0.00 000	66.6 6.6 6.0 6.0	6.5 6.5 6.5
.31609500E .72021043E .72021733E	.32428700E .11060675E .11060341E	.33299100E .59416363E 63377109E	21062458E 21062458E 57896045E	21062458E 21062458E 57896045E
ω×≻	ທ×≻	ຄ×≻	ω×≻	ω×≻

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APPROVAL

ASYMPTOTIC SOLUTION TO THE TANGENTIAL LOW THRUST ENERGY INCREASE TRAJECTORY

By Klaus J. Schwenzfeger

The information in this report has been reviewed for security classification. Review of any information concerning Department of Defense or Atomic Energy Commission programs has been made by the MSFC Security Classification Officer. This report, in its entirety, has been determined to be unclassified.

This document has also been reviewed and approved for technical accuracy.

LUDIE G. RICHARD

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